STACK 3

the Afro-Asian Journalist

CONTENTS :

		Page
1.	Asian-African Journalists' Day	3
2.	Japanese journalists struggle for freedom	4
3.	Fleet of Death	7
4.	South Africa : land of censorship, death and struggle	9
5.	Zanzibar- a new star over Africa	14
6.	Korean journalists struggle	16
7.	Document — MPLA Declaration	21
8.	The Philippine press — 1963	22

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REVOLUTION

AN INDISPENSABLE ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY WITH WORLD WIDE COVERAGE OF PEOPLES MOVEMENTS AND REVOLUTIONS.

REVOLUTIONARY JOURNALISM AT ITS HEIGHT.

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THE SPARK

THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST AND THE ANTI-COLONIALIST | PAN-AFRICAN REVOLUTIONARY JOURNAL

DEDICATED TO THE STRUGGLE FOR TOTAL LIBERATION AND ABSOLUTE UNITY OF AFRICA

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THE
DJAKARTA DECLARATION

Whereas :

The fundamental principle of the journalistic profession in giving information and stating opinions is Truth that conforms with Conscience,

Journalism is a profession the daily performance of which is deeply involved in the struggle between various kinds of interest and opinion, through the employment of various kinds of media of mass communication to foster public opinion,

The basic condition for the performance of the profession on the basis of that fundamental principle is freedom, which, for the A.A. Journalists, must be based upon the national aspiration of the peoples to win and to preserve national independence, to advance social development, to advance cultural development, to struggle for and to preserve democratic rights and to struggle for international co-operation for the common interest and world peace.

Imperialism and colonialism in all their forms and manifestations, including neo-colonialism, are opposed to the principle of humanity, and are opposed to the national aspirations of the Asian-African nations and of all other nations now emerging,

Fascism in all its forms and manifestations, including suppression of democratic rights for most of the people, discrimination of colour, race, language, customs, beliefs and the like, similarly also the oppression and exploitation of man by man, are opposed to the Conscience of Man and also endanger peace,

The decisions of the Asian-African Conference in 1955, that is known through the Bandung spirit and elan, must be fully supported,

The execution of professional ethics cannot be confined to the ranks of Asian-African Journalists alone, in view of the nature of the question which is universal,

THE CONFERENCE OF THE ASIAN-AFRICAN JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION ADOPTS THE FOLLOWING DJAKARTA DECLARATION as a guide in executing its work :

1. Asian-African Journalists dedicate themselves to fight for territorial integrity and national unity ; to the struggle against imperialism-colonialism in all its forms and manifestations, including neo-colonialism, and military intervention and aggression.

2. Asian-African Journalists dedicate themselves to the struggle of the colonised peoples to win political independence as the absolute condition for achieving full independence in all fields.

3. Asian-African Journalists dedicate themselves to the struggle directed towards world peace, peaceful coexistence, disarmament, prohibition of the testing and use of nuclear weapons.

4. Asian-African Journalists dedicate themselves to the struggle of the peoples to enjoy human rights in accord with those outlined in the United Nations' Declaration of Human Rights, and to oppose apartheid and racial discrimination.

5. Asian-African Journalists dedicate themselves to fostering Asian-African solidarity in the economic, cultural and social spheres.

6. Asian-African Journalists dedicate themselves to fostering loyalty to the spirit and elan of the Bandung Conference of 1955.

7. Asian-African Journalists in doing their work bring out the Truth, foster professional co-operation, and avoid the methods of journalistic sensation.

editorial

the Afro-Asian Journalist

AN AFRO-ASIAN MONTH

By
Djawoto
Secretary-General
A.A.J.A.

In the framework of the struggle of Asian-African peoples, the month of April is carved with many activities. One which is relevant to our Association is that we are to celebrate our first anniversary this April 24. In accordance with the decision of the Second Secretariat Meeting at Gadog (Bogor) Indonesia, November last year, the 24th of April is named as *"Asian-African Journalists Day"*. For us, Asian-African journalists, the significance of the historic day is memorable, because on this day last year, fighting journalists from 48 Asian-African countries gathered in Djakarta and unanimously and unequivocably expressed their determination to take up their pen-arms against imperialism and the imperialist Press. In relation to the event of this day, the Secretariat of the AAJA has called on all its members and member-organizations to mark the day by launching a grandeur publication campaign such as editorials, articles, reports etc. through their papers or by holding meetings and through other means of mass communications throughout Asia and Africa.

The AAJA with its Permanent Secretariat in Djakarta will continue working and making attempts with all means available to make itself and ever effective instrument of the current Asian-African Revolution. To all progressive Asian-African journalists we urge-contribute more actively in strengthening our Association and to better the fighting skill of the AAJA.

The most pleasant fruit of our Association during its one-year experience is the existence of the *de-facto* recognition from the Afro-Asian peoples, that the AAJA -in its independent status- is powerfully strengthening the struggle and solidarity of the Afro-Asian peoples' movement. The negative and caviling voices that were mumbling as *dernier ressort* that the independent AAJA has weakened the AA movement has now faded away. On the contrary, the AAJA who strictly, boldly and with perspicuity follows the anti-imperialist line, in fact, constitutes a great contribution in strengthening the anti-imperialist front of the progressive forces in Afro-Asia. Indeed the AAJA has been and is always active in taking part in strengthening the other fraternal AA organizations who fight on the anti-imperialist basis. At the sixth session of the Asian-African Peoples' Solidarity Council, our Vice-Secretary General who was present there as an observer, stressed the inevitable willingness of the AAJA to cooperate with all fraternal organizations in Afro-Asia on the bases of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. These are the only bases that maintain a favourable and revolutionary atmosphere for a *modus operandi* in the quest for closer cooperation and mutual understanding among our independent organizations.

Through this editorial, we would like to take the opportunity of expressing our highest salutations to the sixth session of the Asian-African Peoples' Solidarity Council which was held in revolutionary Algeria, and which has deliberated in a clear-cut anti-imperialist line.

This April also sees the convocation of the 3rd Asian-African Film Festival on the 19th in Djakarta. Such a Festival of course is not intended to be an ordinary *tete-a-tete*. As we know it is in the cultural field, especially the film and audio-visual sphere, that imperialist aggression has been the most subtle, far-reaching and soul destroying. It is through this media that the "American and other imperialists way of life" is propagated.

We hope and know that this AAFF will be a great stimulus to the Afro-Asian film artists, so that they would create their own revolutionary films, which will replace the sex, gangster and personality destroying films that foul the Afro-Asia air, from the film churning movie towns of America.

The AAJA fully supports and expresses its best wishes of success to the AAFF III.

The most important event of this month, obviously, is the Meeting of Ministers in Preperation of the Second Asian-African Conference in Djakarta. Exactly nine years have elapsed since the First Asian-African Conference in Bandung. Since then the face of Afro-Asia has changed. Tens of new states have emerged in Asia and Africa. And tens others are fiercely waging struggles, headlong meeting imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. The Spirit and the Ten Principles

More Wishes of Success

"I warmly congratulate you on the publication of "The Afro-Asian Journalist" Bulletin of the Asian-African Journalists' Association. The bulletin The Afro-Asian Journalist will greatly contribute towards encouraging actively and uniting the Afro-Asian people and Journalists fighting against imperialism, against new and old colonialism, for national liberation and independence, and for social progress.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to wish you great success in the work for development of the bulletin The Afro-Asian Journalist and in the struggle of Afro-Asian Journalists and your association."

Kim Il Sung

"Nine years ago, the leaders of nearly 30 African and Asian states, representing more than half of mankind, met at the historic Bandung Conference and pledged themselves to uphold the principles of United Nations Charter and to work together for peace in world and cooperation among all nations.

"Asian-African solidarity, forged at Bandung, inspired millions of people in claiming and fighting for the right of self-determination in their struggle against foreign domination and exploitation. Today, the ranks of liberated countries have increased twofold and New Emerging Forces are playing a vital role in world affairs. However, it would be unrealistic to claim that all the hopes entertained at the first Bandung Conference have been fulfilled or that all the countries have faithfully followed the famous Bandung Principles.

"The representatives of Africa and and Asia are again meeting in Indonesia to discuss plans for the second Bandung Conference which should enable the Governments and the people of Africa and Asia to rededicate themselves to the fulfilment and completion of unifinished tasks and unrealised objectives.

"I send my warmest greetings to the Afro-Asian Journalist which is actively engaged in promoting the cause of Afro-Asian solidarity and ensuring the success of efforts towards it."

Field Marshal Ayub Khan

Editorial continued.

of Bandung have been effectively used as the watch tower, as the beacon and as the source of inspiration that give a solid guidance to all national liberatory movements of Afro Asia. Revolution after revolution has unceasingly swept Afro-Asia. So much so that the Revolutionary situation is reaching its maximum point. A Second Bandung Conference now is undoubtably and absolutely an objective necessity for our contemporary situation.

Of course, many counter forces have been secretly trying to distort or to delay the convocation of the Second Bandung Conference. There are, for instance, some people who say that a Second Asian-African Conference expresses a regional isolationist struggle. For them a Non-Alligned Conference is more pertinent and important. Our stand is very clear. We energitically reject such reasoning as *post hoc ergo propter hoc*. In short -as a lot of drivel.

The resolutions which we unanimously adopted in our Conference and Meetings declare that the AAJA fully supports the early convocation of the Second Bandung Conference. That is why we warmly, hail the Meeting of Ministers in Preparation of the Second Asian-African Conference and enthusiastically hope that the Asian-African Ministers who are gathering in Djakarta these historic days, will succeed in holding the Main Conference of the Second Bandung in the soonest possible time.

So as not to enlarge the differences between us, we must find points of agreement as much as possible, and further develop them into a mighty fortress of Afro-Asian solidarity based on a clear-cut anti-imperialist/anti-colonialist stand which is the only effective weapon to face our common enemy.

APRIL 24

Asian-African Journalists' Day

BASUTOLAND

Qhobela Molapo

On behalf of the Journalists, Writers and the oppressed people of Basutoland, I would like to express greetings of solidarity to the Afro-Asian Journalists Day. April 24th must be regarded as a milestone in our grim struggle against the inhuman forces of imperialist oppression and war, as it was on this very day last year that the revolutionary journalists of Asia and Africa gathered in Djakarta to launch the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association.

Conditions favourable to the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed Afro-Asian people continue to grow day by day. A sizable number of truly independnt Asian-African states continues to emerge with a corresponding decline of the imperialist battalions of human oppression and bloodshed. The people of South Vietnam and other peace loving S.E. Asian countries can already see the streaks of the gloriously rising sun of liberation and world peace. The inexorable current on international socialist advance scores one major victory after another. The capitalist oppressed people of the world are impatiently awaiting the inevitable emergence of a peaceful Afro-Asian force as one of the decisive contributory factors of human progress and goodwill towards men.

The oppressed people of S. Rhodesia, Basutoland, South Aftica, S.W. Africa, Bechuanaland, Mozambique, Swaziland, "Portuguese" Guinea & the Cape Verde Islands, together with those of many Asian states this day still groaning under the irksome shackles of imperialist gunboat diplomacy, must be taught to rely on their own independent revolutionary efforts whilst maintaining firm links of co-operation with all the anti-imperialist and peace loving forces of the world.

The Afro-Asian nations must be taught the correct meaning of the word "co-existance". We have to teach them that the principles of co-existance can succeed when only applied by sovereign and independent states with different social systems, and never as between the imperialist and the oppressed and exploited people in the colonies. To encourage the oppressed nations of the world to co-exist with their imperialist oppressors, is as ridiculous as trying to advocate for the existance of some sort of partnership between the horse and the rider.

At the second meeting of the Secretariat which was held in Gadog (Bogor) Indonesia in December last year, it was decided to name April 24th, the day when the Asian-African Journalists' Conference was held, and when the Asian-African Journalists' Association was founded, as "Asian-African Journalists' Day". The Secretariat urgently calls on all its members and member organizations to mark this day by celebrations, press statements etc.

We have received various messages of greetings of solidarity from our colleagues, but unfortunately many came too late for inclusion in this issue. Below we publish two messages of support and will include the others in our next issue.

The Afro-Asian states must be taught to rely on their own revolutionary efforts supported by all the anti-imperialist countries in the world.

The Afro-Asian people must be taught that as long as the U.N. Charter is not radically changed so as to reflect the realistic outlook of the post-war emergence of Asia and Africa, but continues to reflect a negative outlook which seeks to exclude ¼ of the entire human race from its councils, then the day is not far when the United Nation will puncture like a pricked baloon.

The obligation of imparting the vital above-mentioned facts rests squarely and immediately on the shoulders of the Afro-Asian Journalists Association.

We are looking forward with grim determination to a time when we shall be holding the 2nd Afro-Asian Journalists Association Conference in the free, soveriagn and revolutionary socialist Algeria in April 1965.

Such a Conference will be yet another resounding success for the delegate will derive a lot of inspiration from living memory of the departed Algerian Martyrs of the African Revolution.

CHINA

Mei Yi

On the occasion of "Asian African Journalists' Day" the all Chinese Journalists extend their warm sincere greeting to the Asian African Journalists Association.

The First Asian African Journalists' Conference held in Djakarta a year ago marked the continual development and victory of the Bandung spirit. It reflected will and desire of the Asian and African peoples and journalists to oppose, imperialism in particular, and new and old colonialism. It made an important contribution to strengthening unity and coperation among Asian and African journalists to the promotion of journalists in Asian and African countries and to our common struggle of Asian and African people against imperialism and new and old colonialism, for winning and safeguarding national independence and in defence of world peace.

The development of the international situation and vigorous growth of Asian and African peoples struggle against imperialism in the past year have convincingly proved the great vitality of The Djakarta Declaration and Resolutions adopted by the Asian African Journalists' Conference. Together with other journalists in Asia and Africa the Chinese Journalists will hold high the banner of the Djakarta Declaration and continue to work for the realization of the resolutions adopted by the conference. We sincerely wish Asian African Journalists' Association ever greater new success in our common struggle against imperialism by a United Asian and African People.

JAPANESE JOURNALISTS STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

In dispatching their delegation to the first Asian-African Journalists-Conference held in Djakarta in April of 1963, Japanese journalists and workers engaged in journalism established a Japanese Working Committee for AAJC, consisting of seven organizations, namely, the Japan Congress of Journalists, the Japan Federation of Newspaper Workers' Unions (Shimbun-roren), the Federation of Publishing Workers' Unions (Shuppen-rokyo), NHK Workers' Union (Nipporo), the Federation of Private Broadcasting Company Workers' Unions (Minpo-roren), the General Federation of Movie and Theater Workers' Unions (Eien Soren) and the Japan Association of Organ Papers (Nihon Kikanshi Kyokai). This committee organized the Japanese delegation of 13 members.

Since the Second World Meeting of Journalists held in Baden in 1960, efforts have been consistently made to establish a broad organization including both various categories of workers engaged in journalism and progressive journalists.

When a Chinese journalist delegation visited Japan in 1961, JCJ and other three of the above-mentioned organizations signed a joint statement issued on that occasion. These four organizations jointly sent a delegation to visit China in 1962. The AAJC Working Committee was founded on the basis of these efforts.

During AAJC, the Japanese delegation energetically engaged in activities for the victory of the conference as well as for militant unity of Asian and African journalists. After signing the Djakarta Declaration, the delegation visited China and expressed its determination to fully implement the Djakarta Declaration and to strengthen militant friendship between Japanese and Chinese journalists in a joint statement with the Chinese journalists issued on May 28.

After returning home, the delegation appealed to Japanese journalists to carry out the following activities in order to implement the Djakarta Declaration through their daily struggles:

1. Journalists must help the Japanese people win their struggles being waged in various fields.

2. Journalists must take the side of the people and must become such journalists who fight together with the people.

3. Journalists must endeavor to increase the supporters of the Djakarta Declaration among their colleagues.

On September 26, the seven members of the Working Committee jointly founded the Japan Council for AAJA as a permanent organization to propagate the results of the Djakarta conference among Japanese journalists and to implement the Djakarta decisions. And through this the seven groups are affiliated to the AAJA.

The Japan Council for AAJA can be said to be the broadest and most comprehensive journalist organization in Japan, embracing a total of 70,000 journalists and journalism-workers affiliated with the above-mentioned seven organizations. It is noted that they are organized as conscious members of the Asian and African journalists and under the clearcut slogan of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

The Japan Council for AAJA has undertaken a campaign for the relief of the victims of the Bali island disaster and conducted activities to aid the hurricans sufferers in Cuba. Also, it expressed support for the anti-imperialist struggle of the Panamanian people. Representing the Japan Council of AAJA, Chairman Yuichi Kobayashi attended the second secretariat meeting of the AAJA.

The Japan Council now plans to publish its organ paper, with the cooperation of the AAJA secretariat, in order to make widely known to Japanese journalists and journalism workers the activities of Afro-Asian journalists and the Afro-Asian situation in general.

The member organizations of the Japan Council participated in the Japanese people's nationwide anti-American demonstration held on Jan. 26, opposing the posting of F105D nuclear capable fighter-bombers at Japanese bases, the proposed "call" at Japanese ports of U.S. nuclear submarines, and demanding the withdrawal from Japan of all U.S. military bases, discontinuance of the Japan-South Korea talks and abrogation of the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty.

The member organizations of the Japan Council are also promoting their own campaigns as explained below:

Government, Monopoly capital bent on strengthening Reactionary tendencies in radio and Television.

(A) Background to the Reactionary Tendencies in Radio and Television:

The Japanese Government and monopoly capital are making frantic efforts to strengthen the anti-communist military setup under the wing of U.S. imperialism, as will be seen clearly from their endeavors to promote early conclusion of the normalization talks with South Korea, and plans to permit the docking of U.S. nuclear submarines in Japanese

ports and the assignment of U.S. F105Ds to the Yokota air base on the outskirts of Tokyo. For this purpose, they are trying to destroy the living and livelihood of the Japanese working people.

Extremely afraid that their policies are being exposed to the people, the Government and monopoly capital are recently strengthening controls over newspapers, television, radio, publication, movie and other mass communication media.

In the following are some of the instances of the Government's repressive measures against televission and radio :

(B) Connections of Japanese Radio, Television with the U.S. and their advance into Asia :

The question of television programs was specially taken up for discussion at the second meeting of the Japan-U.S. Committee on Culture and Education, which was held in Washington from Oct. 16 to 22, last year. The meeting decided to set up a centre or a "clearing house" for the purpose of promoting the exchange of television programs between Japan and the United States.

by Yuichi Kobayashi

At present, 40 per cent of the television programs on show in Japan during evening hours are U.S. films (including drama and documentary films). So many are the U.S. films shown during evening hours that one would wonder whether he is watching Japanese or American television. Most of these imported films deal with murder cases or cooked ups to spread anti-Communist ideas. Thus, murder scenes and rabid anti-Communist ideas are daily intruding into Japanese homes on a large scale. It is not very difficult to imagine that the purpose of the discussion at the second meeting of the Japan-U.S. Committee on Culture and Education was to carry out the telecasting of U.S.-made films more planfully and systematically in Japan so as to Americanize the thinking of the Japanese people and fit it into a colonial pattern.

It is worthy of note in this connection that the Asian Area Broadcasting Conference, which met in Tokyo from Sept. 30 to Oct. 5 last year, decided to form an Asian Broadcasting Federation in July this year.

The organization of the proposed Asian Broadcasting Federation is to be promoted by the Japan Broadcasting Association (NHK), which is the largest broadcasting system in Japan, established by law, and is subsidized by the Government. It is expected that broadcasting systems in Taiwan, the "Republic of Korea", Australia, India, Pakistan, the Philippines, "Malaysia", South Vietnam, New Zealand and other countries will be its members. It is clear that Japan is intending to set up an anti-Communist broadcasting network in Asia, keeping in step with U.S. imperialism. Further, Dentsu, the largest advertising agency in Japan, is also eyeing to set up a foothold in Asian countries in advertising activities.

On Nov. 23 last year, a successful test was made to relay television programs from the U.S. to Japan by means of a space satelite. Outwardly, the test was conducted for the purpose of relaying television programs during the coming Tokyo Olympics. But it is easy to see that it was not unrelated to a plan to set up a station that will be capable of tracking U.S. space satelites and receiving signals from them and to integrate Japan into the U.S. military satellites development program.

(C) Interferences in Programs :

Being a public broadcasting station, NHK permitted representatives of the Communist Party of Japan to appear in its programs on several occasions during last year's election campaigns. (The general election held on Nov. 3). However, the four private television stations in Tokyo boycotted the Communist Party and interfered in the election activities of the party by refusing to permit its representatives to express the party's political views on their networks and to put the party's "spot" election slogans on the air, and by ignoring the party in reporting on the election compaign situation. Only Tokyo Broadcasting Station asked the attendance of party representatives on two occasions at forums arranged by it. Consequently, the party is bringing law suits against these four television broadcasting stations.

Further, Tokyo Broadcasting Station planned to telecast a drama "Trap" in a series of television dramas called "This is City News Desk", on the day just before the election day. But the airing of the drama was forcibly postponed for one week. The drama dealt with votebuying in an election. The truth appears to be that the delay was orderd by the management, who was afraid that the showing of the film would be a blow to the ruling party, many of whose candidates are usually charged with violations of the election electioneering law after elections.

With Japan Education Television, the airing of a drama film titled "An Old Man" in a series of television dramas "Judgement" was banned by the management. It dealt with the question of tax. Further, another drama entitled "Red Fruit" which dealt with public opposition to skim milk imported from the United States was shown only after several pieces in the script were rewritten.

On the other hand, Japan Education Television has so far shown many films praising militarism, such as "Japan's Defense" and "The Foundation Day of the Self-Defense Forces."

(D) Radio, Television Workers' Fighting :

The struggles of radio and television workers against the increasing reactionary tendencies in radio and television are developing steadily. In the autumn of 1962, the airing of a drama film "The Only Son" produced by RKB Mainichi, a private television station in Fukuoka Prefecture, Kyushu, was suddenly banned by the management. It dealt with a mother whose eldest son was killed in the last war, and who finally succeeds in persuading her militarist husband and in leading their only son to give up his plan to join the Self-Defense Force. In this drama, the mother's strong determination to oppose the Self-Defence Force, the cannon fodder for the U.S., is forcefully and movingly depicted.

We, radio and television workers, launched a movement to demand the showing of this exellent anti-war television film, and started collecting signatures for a petition for the purpose, showing filmstrips of this drama at workshops and in communities. At the same time, we appealed to the public against the increasing reactionary tendencies in radio and television. A large number of meetings were held last year in principal cities of this country with radio and television workers as the centre. Protest movements

J.C.J. members demonstrating on the occasion of the Yokota rally. Heading the columns is J.C.J. Chairman Yuichi Kobayashi.

were developed against the management's interferences in the airing of "This is City News Desk", "Judgement" and other excellent films.

At present Japanese radio and television workers are seriously engaged in the movement to prevent reactionary tendencies in radio and television and to make these mass communication media really serve the interests of the people. They are fully aware of the fact that this movement should be pushed not only by radio and television workers but also by broad sections of the working people, and that it will not be successful, unless it is linked up with the struggle of the working class and the people against U.S. imperialism, as well as the Japanese Government and ruling circles, whom are subordinate to it. They are also convinced that their struggle will be supported by radio and television workers in other countries of Asia and Africa and that it will win final victory.

Japanese radio and television workers are eagerly seeking to increase intercourse and strengthen cooperation with radio and television workers in Afro-Asian countries.

Publication Workers fight against the Militarization of youth.

Vicious moves are carried on not only to introduce the system of the state control of school text-books, but also to establish a rigid reactionary grip on the living and culture of the Japanese people, particularly of young generations.

The reactionary ruling groups of Japan and the United States are engaged in shrewd and ingenious manoeuvres, in which the two tactics of suppresion and appeasement are combined, called by the name of "Reischauer line". In submitting a bill providing for the state control of text-books, the reactionaries at the same time, put up the plausible slogan that the Government, instead of the parents, should pay for school text-books. The present attempt to establish the authorities' control on the life and culture of young people is muffled with the slogan of "fighting against juvenile deliquency, protecting young people and eliminating corrupt culture."

As part of this campaign, efforts are made to get local assemblies to institute "Juvenile Protection Ordinance" with a view to later making it a national law. This ordinance has been adopted, after the Korean War, by 23 prefectural assemblies. Attempts are now being made to railroad a similar ordinance through the Metropolitan Assembly within this year. One of the reactionary features of this ordinance is that it gives the governor the power to ban show of films, staging of dramas and publication.

By getting local assemblies to adopt such ordinances, they want to facilitate the institution of a national law limiting the freedom of expression. In order to justify this vicious attempt, they mobilize government agencies as well as private agents in a campaign for "elimination of corrupt culture". Attributing juvenile delinquency to the influence of obscene magazines and sensational television programs, they urge ordinary families to submit such magazines to the authorities. The collected magazines are burnt for demonstration in a way reminiscent of a similar campaign carried out by the Nazis. The publication workers know that what the reactionaries really want to burn are never such obscene magazines but books and magazines that spread the idea of national independence and voice the demand for peace.

It is true that Japanese journalism shows corrupt and decadent phases. But these are colonial decadence stemming from Japanese monopoly capital's policy of subordination to American imperialism. The reactionaries never even touch this real cause of the rampancy of obscene magazines and sensational television programs — colonial decadence. It is certain that under their present policy, cultural corruption will become even more serious. Yet, they want to utilize the very results of their policy to tighten their grip on culture and to re-militarize Japan.

Opposing this policy of the U.S.-Japanese reactionary ruling groups, the struggle of various strata of the Japanese people, centering around the working class, is becoming broader and more powerful. Publication workers, teachers, parents and ordinary citizens jointly carried out a campaign in 1963 opposing the system of state control of text-books. They

(continued on page 20)

FLEET OF DEATH

PAKISTANI Journalists oppose gun boat diplomacy

by Asrar Ahmad

The proposed extension of the Pacific-based Seventh Fleet to the Indian Ocean is the precursor of a mighty storm in the otherwise peaceful Indian Ocean. No wonder that the countries on the periphery of this Ocean feel greatly perturbed and are, therefore, reacting very sharply against this devilish move.

The power-drunk America is in no mood to listen to the universal demand of the Asian and African countries to cancel this project. The latest is that the Indian Ocean patrolling project is likely to commence in March/April, 1964. The protocol and diplomatic courtesies take their own time. Most of the Governments have been informed about the project and their replies are awaited. This explains the delay in the formal announcement.

The Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, has already given his nodding assent to the deployment of the Seventh Fleet — "the American Fleet of death and war" — to the Indian Ocean "to get acquainted with the waters". A member of the Indian Parliament rightly told Nehru in December last that it was common knowledge that "the sea water is salty". Mr. Nehru seemed to be convinced that there could be no objection to anyone cruising on the high seas which were nobody's personal property.

The baneful and destructive objectives of the nuclear war-head carrying Seventh Fleet in the Indian Ocean were no longer a subject matter of debate. Even in India a strong public opinion has started asserting itself against the American Fleet. The renowned English Daily, *"Times of India"* has made a seathing editorial criticism of the Nehru Government's acquiescence on the extension of the operation of the U.S. Seventh Fleet to the Indian Ocean. The same editorial questioned the Nehru Government as to why it had adopted the disapproval of military alliances as one of the main planks of non-alignment policy when at the same time it had not only entered into the VOA deal and Joint Air Exercises Agreement but had also invited the U.S Seventh Fleet to its door-steps.

The countries which feel directly threatened by the Seventh Fleet move are Indonesia, Cambodia, Burma and Ceylon. Pakistan is no less concerned. She is deeply engrossed in assessing the situation. However, the visit of the Task Force of the Fleet to the Indian Ocean last December had coincided with Pakistan's decision to invite Chinese Premier, Mr. Chou En-lai to Pakistan in February last.

A probe into the designs of the Seventh Fleet would reveal that the establishment of an Indian Ocean Fleet has been a paper-dream of the U.S. Navy. According to *"The New York Times"* the idea has been tried out in New Delhi. There are strategic reasons for providing some military power to a huge area that is considered virtual 'vacuum of power' in which the U.S. has vast defence interests because of the "Chinese threat." No doubt, the Chinese threat hinted at by the *"Times of India"* has proved imaginary.

It is no secret that at the time of India's military reverses in the Sino-Indian Border Conflict in November and December 1962, one of the aircraft carriers of the Seventh Fleet was ordered to the Bay of Bengal to help defend the Calcutta Zone but before the Carrier crossed the Malayan straits, the Chinese had announced the ceasefire. This was about the time when the Harvard school of thought was seriously questioning the utility of the defence pacts which in their view acted as a scarecrow for India in joining hands with America. One of the late President Kennedy's top advisers, Mr. W. Kissinger went to the

(continued on page 11)

BANK OF BLOOD NECESSARY.

Extract of an address by President Ben Bella of Algeria, to the Addis Ababa, Heads of State, Conference.

It is my duty, to declare that the Addis Ababa Charter will become lifeless words if we do not give unconditional support to the Angolan, South African and Mozambique peoples who are now still under the colonialist yoke, and it is their right to expect our support.

We have spoken about a Bank of Development. Why have not we discussed about a Bank of blood to give aid to those who are fighting in Angola and in other parts of Africa ?

We take, for study, our side. I have to stress that more than 10.000 Algerian volunteers are waiting until this day the possibility to go to help their fighting brothers in Angola.

Many problems appear, specially in the peripheral countries where burning spots exist. It is imperative to solve them with the risk of spreading the calamity symbolized by Salazar fascism ; and we will not let 10 million people insult 300 million Africans everyday. This will no longer be accepted.

We have to pose the following question to ourselves :

What shall we do in order not to see these insults repeated in Angola, in Mozambique, in the Union of South Africa and in other smaller parts of Africa.

In connection with this burning issue, African Unity becomes an effective solidarity to those who are still waging a struggle for their liberty.

I would like to assure you through experience in Algeria that we have fought imperialism, the strongest and the most obstinate.

I think that all which we propose to do in the economic domain will not be a simple settlement, affording the best food for our people. We have no right to think of filling our stomachs while our brothers are still falling in Angola and in Mozambique. The problems which appear are those related to the security of the peripheral countries, the hot spots, in Congo, in 'Portuguese' Guinea, ect .... It is our duty to study them and further our solidarity.

The day when Portugal attempts to undertake another action which harms Senegal, Congo, Guinea and other African countries, it will find all Africa are in solidarity to face it.

It should be that these adjacent countries realize the ransom to pay for African Unity, exactly like they have paid the ransom for the liberation of Algeria.

To make Algeria an independent state, some African brothers had to face death. And to liberate the peoples who are still under colonial domination all of us have to accept that some or all of us have to face death -in order that African Unity be not a word in vain.

Yoesoef, Vice-Secretary-General speaking at the reception given by the AAJA at the Press House, Djakarta, for Djawoto (Ist from right) who has been appointed Indonesian Ambassador to Peking. On the right of Djawoto is Dr. Subandrio, Indonesian Foreign Minister, who also addressed the distinguished audience of journalists, members of the diplomatic corps and other friends. Karim D.P. chairman of the Indonesian Journalists Association is on the right of Dr Subandrio.

SOUTH AFRICA

land of censorship death and struggle

Lionel Morrison

"To be or not to be, that is the question! Or whether it is nobler in the mind to suffer the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune of take up arms against a sea of trouble" — Hamlet in his famous soliloquy quite rightly juxtapositioned the two alternatives facing a conscious people in turmoil.

In South Africa, the non-white people, have correctly and heroically decided to take up arms against a sea of trouble-against the fascist white minority regime. Not much has seeped out about this heroic struggle that is now raging in the wealthiest country in Africa. The progressive press, has virtually been killed, and all progressive journalists have been hounded, restricted, banned, and many are now serving years in imprisonment. This has come about through the systematic and ruthless oppression and censorship that is the order of the day in South Africa.

In the prevailing political situation in South Africa, the complete tightening up and extension of the vicious arbitrary censorship laws is an instrument to silence all opposition to White Supremacy.

This question cannot be judged in isolation. It must be considered in the light of the history and policy of the Afrikaner Nationalists Party. It must be related to the long, ceaseless fascist campaign against the progressive press, critical newspaper correspondents, church leaders, political opponents and parties and others who are in varying degrees opposed to White Supremacy and all it entails.

A free and progressive press can exist only in conditions of freedom and democracy. The press on the whole in South Africa is motivated by business consideration like the capitalists press generally and indulge in sensation mongering in order to distract the mass of the people from the real struggle of life and death. They are the tools of the reactionary forces-the resident oppressors and monopoly capitialism.

Since the invasion and the forceful occupation of South Africa by the imperialist and colonial forces, then in the historical phase of commercial feudalism in the form of the Dutch East Indian Company in 1652, the press has been in the hands of the oppressors and was geared against the majority of the people of South Africa. Realising the significant role that the means of mass media could and would play in the struggle, it is not surprising that all the organs of mass publicity were concentrated in the hands of the reactionary forces in South Africa.

But on the other hand we had various papers "liberal" and somewhat critical of the Afrikaner Goverment. These, although critical of certain aspects of Apartheid on the whole and to certain degrees were and are supporters of the status quo i.e. White Supremacy, supported by the national capitalists and monopoly capital. The most extreme wing of White Supremacy-led by the Afrikaner section fearing any opposition and criticism no matter how mildly, also clamped down on these "liberal" papers. The only papers which constantly and vigorously opposed the forces of white reaction and monopoly capital have been the militant newspapers New Age, Spark and one or two others. They have of course been closed down now.

At this stage it would be necessary for us to examine very briefly a few of the numerous (there are over 22) censorship and press laws that are in operation in the "republic" of South Africa. That these various laws are in gross contradiction to the UNO Declaration of Human Rights which states: "everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression: this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers" is obvious. What does seem surprising is that the insatiable appetite of White Supremacy has not yet been satisfied, for still more censorship laws are in the making.

Customs Act (Act 55 of 1955):

This act makes special provision to prohibit entry of books, newspapers etc. The penalty provided inter-alia includes fines of £ 1000 and five years in imprisonment. There are over 5,000 books on the banned list, a large persentage being political and sociological works. The sociological books included those which deal whith racial and social problems or uphold equality between the races or show intermingling of people of differnt colour. Such bannings expose the fear which torment the all white government of South Africa.

Publications include diverse works from the UNO publications, the animal story book "Black Beauty" (the title!)-works by Tennessee Williams, John Steinbeck, to trade union information from the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The list is becoming so long that one fascist member of the all white "parliament" stated that it would be easier to compile a list of all the publications that has not been banned.

Entertainment (Censorship) Act:

The purpose of this act is to regulate and control the exhibition and advertisement of cinematograph films and pictures which are progressive or slightly critical of White Supremacy, or show life in the New Emerging countries. Films like the 'White Haired Girl' a masterpicce from People's China, 'The Joe Louis Story' and 'Jackie Robinson Story'-showing the rise to the top of the sporting world of two Afro-Americans were banned. In the 'Glen Miller Story' scenes showing the internationally famous Afro-American Louis Amstrong, was expunged from the version shown us. As non-whites we are allowed to see only "special" films; it often happens that pictures which are shown at white cinemas are banned to us.

The Native Administrative Act (Act 38 of 1927):

The vast and arbitrary powers to proclaim laws confers unlimited censorship in all areas reserved for occupation by Africans. This law also makes it an offence to say anything whatever which intent to promote "feelings of hostility" between the non-white and White Supremacy.

The Riotous Assemblies Act (Act 17 of 1956):

Under this law if you oppose White Supremacy in any publication the "authorities" can close the publication and send the author to jail, if they are of the opinion that it is "calculated to engender feelings of hostility between 'European' inhabitants of the Union and any other section of the inhabitants". The Act defines these publications as "any book, foreign magazine, newspaper, cartoon etc."

Under this law the White supremacists have banned and hounded various progressives and freedom fighters.

Suppression of Communism Act (Act 44 of 1950):

This Act contains wide and arbitrary powers and censorship and press con-

(continued on page 10)

(continued from page 9)

trol. Under the guise of suppressing what the White government call communism-various organizations, publications and the progressive press have been gagged and various freedom fighters have been house-arrested, banned, hounded and prohibited from doing any newspaper work. Various progressive journalists have suffered under this vicious Act-among them journalists like Brian Bunting, Alex La Guma, Ruth First and many others. Under this law any body who opposes racial discrimination and White supremacy can be banned from attending any gathering of more than 2 people, or house-arrested for as much as 24 hours a day. Journalists have been prohibited from entering any printing shop or from writing for any newspaper under this Act. This Act has four times been used to suppress progressive papers,— "The Guardian," "Clarion", "Peoples World", "Advance," "New Age" "Spark" and "Fighting Talk"

The penalties involve include fines up to £ 10.000 or 10 years in prison.

The Sabotage Act:

Lays down severe penalties for those who defy any law by way of protest or in support of any campaign against or for the repeal of any law. Under the amendment passed last year the death penalty is introduced for offences under this Act.

This Act has completely blacked-out all progressive news from South Africa. It has also been used to sentence to death various freedom fighters (over 40) and sentenced many (over 700) to long terms in prison. Under this Act to start a new publication £ 10.000 must be deposited with the Minister of Justice, who can confiscate the amount if he feels that the publication is in his opinion subversive (which means opposed to White rule) as well as closing down the publication.

No newspaper can publish the names of anybody that has been placed on the Minister's blacklist — even if it is an abituary notice without the Minister's permission.

General Laws Amendment Act (1963)

This Act finally puts an end to the Rule of Law, such at it was, in South Africa According to this Act any person, convicted under the above mentioned Laws, could be held in prison after the expiry of his sentence if the "Minister" thought that the aims of "communism" (which in South Africa means anybody apposed to White Supremacy) would be furthered. A minimum of 5 years and a maximum of death is provided for anybody advocating the use of force to bring about a change in South Africa. Under this Act various progressive journalists are now languishing in jail.

Women play a revolutionary role in the freedom struggle. Here a woman freedom fighter being arrested by Verwoerd's police.

The mere existence of the few laws examined above is enough to give a clear idea of the ferocity and arbitrary nature of the manifold laws that has helped make our country an armed camp with two irreconciable forces preparing for the final and inevitable armed showdown that will for once and all wipe out White Supremacy, Apartheid, racialism and monopoly capital.

In short editing legally a newspaper under these conditions is like walking blindfold through a minefield.

Because of the inhuman policies of White Domination — discrimination is rabidly practised against non-white journalists.

There is a school of journalism but that is only for Whites. Non white journalists receive a third of the salary of White journalist in spite of their experience, and generally suffer under the most humiliating conditions, and most are self-trained. Only White journalists are entitled to press cards which makes it easy for them to carry on their work.

Except now for "Forum" and "Contact" (two Anti-Apartheid newspapers), the remaining papers in South Africa are controlled either by the mighty Argus company (they also control papers in Kenya, the Rhodesias, Tanganyika, Uganda, South West Africa etc.) the Baily Group and the Robinson Group, all of which have more or less intimate connections with gold mining and therefore have the same outlook and policy on important economic and political questions of the Afrikaner Nationalists Party (the Verwoerd government) which holds an equal-tight monopoly of Afrikaans language papers. Past attempts to break into this field and establish new newspapers have always ended in disaster. Such efforts require unlimited funds to cover only the heavy capital costs of equipping a modern-newspaper and printing establishment.

(continued on page 18)

FLEET OF DEATH

(continued from page 7).

extent of reportedly saying that Pakistan was suffering from "Pactitis." During a restricted tete-a-tete with Pakistani newsmen in Rawalpindi, Mr. Kissinger clearly indicated the American mind to give massive arms aid to India. When a correspondent remarked that if America was thinking on those lines, "better Pakistan pulls out of CENTO and SEATO and shakes hands with the Soviet Union and China," Mr. Kissinger retorted: Did it mean that Russia would not take into account the physical bulk and political strategic importance of India while planning her Asian strategy?

The American intention became manifestly clear during the Sino-Indian Border Conflict when immense pressure was brought upon Pakistan to enter into a joint defence arrangement with India to fight China. Pakistan clearly saw through the Indo-American game of power politics and managed to keep out of it.

The Indian collusion with American imperialism is not new. It was again during the Sino-Indian Border Conflict that the great disclosure was made that India had entered into an arms deal with America as early as 1951. When Pakistan declined to give passage to an Indian division, trapped in by the Chinese in Ladakh, Mr. Averell Harriman and some top U.S. Generals rushed to Pakistan. The American diplomats flung open copies of the arms deal between India and America in the face of Pakistani newsmen. This alliance was used as a lever to force Pakistan into a joint defence arrangement with India. Virtually the Americans threatened to cut Pakistan's economic and military aid if she declined the proposal. This was an eye opener for Pakistan.

For the first time she was made to realise that she could not count much on American support. This is borne out by the *"Washington Post"* which editorially undertook the impossible task of convincing Pakistan that the partition of the sub-continent was a mad act and should be undone. Pakistanis are now convinced that America will not wait for a moment to undo Pakistan if it suited her strategy.

Various international events have torn off the mask of non-aligment from India's face. The remarks which Mr. Chou En-lai made against India in the Great Hall of People in Peking while addressing the Asian and African Journalists Delegations last June are still echoing and re-echoing in my ears. Mr. Chou En-lai had stated that India could not be a party to any fight against imperialism and also referred to Indian Premier Nehru's objection to the slogan of anti-imperialism in the Belgrade Conference of non-aligned countries. He accused India of "Big Power Chauvinism" and said it was India's desire to be classed one of the "Big Five".

He asked why India chose not to sign the Djakarta Declaration which was signed by the journalists of all attending 48 countries on the conclusion of the main Conference of the Afro-Asian Journalists Association in April 1963. It may be noted that the Djakarta Declaration stands for Afro-Asian solidarity and against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism in all their forms and manifestations. The Chinese Premier had also criticised Nehru for his un-willingness to agree to the convening of a second Bandung Conference of Asian and African nations.

History is a witness to the fact that every step that America has taken since 1963 to suit her Asian strategy is to strengthen India beyond all proportions and bully Pakistan into submission of the Indo-American imperialist designs. The extension of the Seventh Fleet has been necessitated by their failure in South and South East Asia and India's incapacity to humble China. Mr. K.M. Panikar had correctly expounded the theory that "whoever controls the Indian Ocean, has India at his mercy". India might be toying with the dream that she would be sharing with America the domination of South and South East Asia but she did not realise that in this game of big-power politics she was risking her own sovereignty and security along with those of the other Afro-Asian countries. India, however, appears to be convinced of the mighty role she is destined to play in the Indian Ocean. General K.M. Cariappa in the Indian World Councils Book, "Defence and Security in the Indian Ocean," thinks that "India may one day find herself morally bound to act as the protector of small powers of the region against local aggression." As Gen. Cariappa sees India's obligations are extended to Pakistan, Ceylon and Nepal.

Mr. K.M. Panikar's book "India and the Indian Ocean" gives clear evidence of India's strategy of expansionism. He claims that India's hegemony should extend from Somalia to Indonesia, that is, over all countries and territories touched by the waters of Indonesia. The same thought is shared by communal and militant organizations in India, like the Jan Sang and Mahasabha who advocate *"Akhand Bharat"* (reunited India) and *"Vishwa Bharat"* (Universal India). It would be interesting to note in this connection that Jan Sang and Mahasabha have played a vital role in the present killings of the Muslim minority in West Bengal.

Apparently the Seventh Fleet move fulfils India's dreams. Now India can brag about her naval strength by claiming the American navy as her navy. In her place America should also feel satisfied that the Indian Ocean is now an American lake.

The thing to be particularly marked is the timing of extension of the operations of the Seventh Fleet to the Indian Ocean. This move was made at a time when Chou En-lai set out on his befriending mission to Asian and African countries and when Indonesia clashes with Malaysia, Cambodia rejects American aid, South Vietnam undergoes a bloody revolution, Pakistan invites Mr. Chou En-lai, Ceylon takes various steps to defeat "Indo-American" conspiracies aimed at jeopardising her sovereignty, African countries lean heavily towards China and the Arab countries enter into an arrangement with the UAR and some of the African States in the form of a Joint Command to thwart Israel's plan to divert the water of the River Jordan.

(continued on page 19)

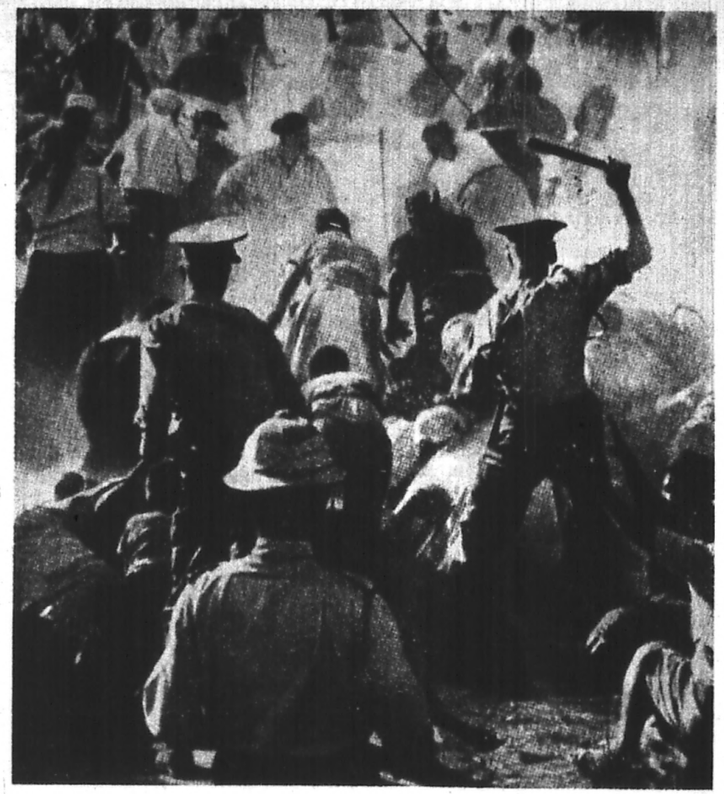
ONE PEOPLE

Angolans to arms

Malaysia : a colonialist structure forced on the people

ONE STRUGGLE

ONE ENEMY



South Africa — Part of the Price

:IMPERIALISM

South Viet Nam :
US and its puppet
Khanh faces defeat.

However, imperialism and colonialism, old and new, headed by the United States, are still waging a struggle in the agony of their shameful system, attempting by various means to maintain and restore their colonial rule in the region of Asia and Africa. The peoples in Asia and Africa are still confronted with the grave and pressing task of combatting imperialism and colonialism, old and new. No other task of struggle could take the place of this main task in importance. Indeed, so long as imperialism and old and new colonialism are not completely eradicated, it is impossible for the people in Asia and Africa to live in genuine peace.

We affirm emphatically that Afro-Asian journalists should closely associate their destiny with the destiny of all Afro-Asian people, throw themselves courageously into the Afro-Asian peoples' struggle for winning and safeguarding national independence. We call upon them to employ more effectively their tools of work so as to make their contributions in the great cause of the Afro-Asian peoples' struggle against imperialism and colonialism, old and new, and for national independence and national liberation.

(Extract of Main Conference Resolution on the struggle against imperialism and colonialism).

Cuba :
Victorious

13 DAILIES GAGGED IN SAIGON

Statement by South Vietnam Liberation Press Agency.

"The recent closing down of 13 dailies in Saigon was part of the overall plan of the US imperialists and their henchmen to persecute the revolutionary movement of the South Vietnamese people and to save their serious situation. The "decree law" on the press promulgated by the so-called South Vietnam administration on February 19 will bring about more serious consequences. With the insidious provisions of this law, the journalists and the press as a whole in Saigon as well as in other enemy controlled areas in South Vietnam are robbed of their right to reflect the truth, a sacred function of the press.

"According to this law, the journalists can be accused in any circumstance of 'harming national security, libel and defamation, and offences against decency'. Any publisher, editor, manager financial backer and author of the article will be brought to the dock, jailed or fined.

The statement stressed: "Although the Nguyen-Khanh clique has issued a new decree law or used the old laws and regulations of the Ngo-Dinh-Diem regime to muzzle the press, and promulgated the 'decree law 93' to 'outlaw communists and neutralists, it cannot escape its doom in face of the revolutionary upsurge of the South Vietnamese people.

The statement called on the Asian-African Journalists' Association, and all progressive pressmen the world over to seek timely measures to check the fascist acts of the US imperialists and henchmen who are trampling underfoot the freedom of the South Vietnamese press.

A NEW STAR OVER AFRICA

Says
Rajab Salim Salem
Vice President All Zanzibar Journalists' Organization.

"Africa dances to the flute of Zanzibar", an old African proverb, rightly summarises the importance and breadth-taking revolutionary events that characterized the Zanzibar Revolution, a few weeks after it gained its independence under a government representing a minority and all the feudal elements.

The March Eighth Declaration of Zanzibar read out by President Abeid Amani Karume to over 60.000 people, is a revolutionary landmark in the history of all Africa. The nationalization of all the land and the take-over of plantations from capitalist exploiters and its re-distribution to the masses; the formation of a one party state under the Afro-Shirazi Party as the sole one, reorganized on a revolutionary basis as in Cuba ; the nationalization of all racial clubs ; the building of decent homes, the care of old people are some of the mile posts in the Declaration.

The history of Zanzibar was a saga of pathetical events which have with monotonous regularity, led to the economic exploitation, political domination and social degradation of the mass of the people by a minority feudal class, under the British colonialists.

Colonized and brutally oppressed by the Portuguese at the beginning of the 16th century, the Zanzibaris strenously resisted Portuguese rule and succeeded in expelling them. Colonised by British in 1822 and then by the Germans, Zanzibar finally came under the "sphere of influence" of the British colonialists in 1890, when as a result of the infamous Berlin Conference in 1884 which carved up Africa among the colonialists, Zanzibar was exchanged for Heligoland with the Germans.

Speaking in the House of Commons on March 12, 1885 on the Berlin Conference deliberations, Lord Gladstone, Britain's "Liberal" Prime Minister declared that: *"If Germany is to become a colonizing power all I can say is, God speed her. She becomes an ally and partner in the execution of the great purpose of Providence for the advance of mankind."* It was for this great "purpose of Providence" that Zanzibar was systematically exploited, and that a minority feudalistic class was nurtured, supported and used as stooges to continue monopoly capital (British rule) before and, vainly hoped for, after independence.

A situation whereby about 70.000 (18,7% of all the total population) Arabs and other minority groups owned 80% of the fertile land, and held the higher posts in the administration and police departments, was the direct colonizing schema of things, created, perpetuated and defended by the British colonialists. The 500 or so European settlers, who were mostly civil servants, schemed and worked against the direct wishes of the masses of Zanzibar, — the Africans who total about 310.000 (81.3% of the total population) was, inter alia, the sources of cheap labour for the clove and coconut industries which were largely Arab owned.

History has it that in the hey-day of slavery and the slave trade the Africans were sometimes used as material for lining the tombs of Arab dignitaries so that the passage of the dead Arab from this world to the hereafter might be easier.

As far as the agriculture was concerned, emphasis was placed on the system of monoculture. The tendency to make the economy of a country almost totally dependent upon one or two crops is a typically colonialist manoeuvre. As is the case in colonialist countries, too much money is spent upon imports which could very well be locally produced. The apt example of Cuba under the hated Batista regime comes to the fore immediately.

As already stated 80% of the land was owned and controlled by the Arab feudal and land barons who even among the Arabs themselves constituued a microscopic minority. And this land is the most fertile in Zanzibar.

This has led to land shortage, and in an essentially agrarian economy, such of that of Zanzibar, the lack of land had meant the absence of a steady means of livelihood throughout the year for a large majority of the African people.

President Karume rightly declared in 1958 that: "The land belongs to you (the masses). Whoever tries to stop you is pouring petrol over himself with one hand and lighting it with the other. Only the trees belong to the alien land owners."

In the educational field, all the African world know that the Zanzibari masses were the least educated of the entiré community because they have never been given the opportunity of education which had always been readily available to other sections of community.

The March 18th Declaration headlong meets all these problems that were left in Zanzibar, when independence was granted under a minority government. It is the manifestation of an earlier statement of the Afro-Shirazi Party (which together with Umma Party now forms the re-organized Afro-Shirazi Party -the only party in Zanzibar) which outrightly and clearly stated that the policy of the Afro-Shirazi Party was first and foremost positive independence "the Party will fight relentlessly to achieve and maintain independence for the people of Zanzibar. On this hinges all other aims of the Party, for without independence and freedom from exploitation, our ideal to reconstruct Zanzibar into a country free from hunger, sickness and ignorance will never be realized."

How apt and correct.

A powerful weapon that can, and will help bring to realization the March 18th Declaration, is the organs of mass media.

In our country journalism is scarcely developed at all. Various papers in the past sprang up but they were on a very amateurish scale. This was first of all because under colonial rule in our young country journalism was scarcely developed at all. First of all because under colonial rule — the golden rule of life was the conspiracy of silence and misinformation. There were few investments made in this field and no training whatsoever.

The radio is the busiest of all instruments of information in Zanzibar. It consists of broadcasting stations that mostly have a very short range and usually broadcast for about three hours.

The cinema has been an instrument under the control of the big cinema trusts of Anglo-American which specialized in gangster films.

I should like to state precisely that in our country illiteracy rages on an average among 60% of the population and that distances are immense and communication very inadequate.

There are also other obstacles to the development of a large scale press, namely the shortage of modern printing machines, and qualified personnel of trained journalists. This is a serious problem.

Under the minority government and the British imperialists, it was an every-day occurence for progressive journalists to be arrested, their passports impounded and their papers closed down.

"The Zanzibar People's Weelky" and "Kweupe", the government organ, are two of the papers now in existence.

The formation of the All Zanzibar Journalists' Organization has now enabled our country's journalists to unite together and advance our journalistic day to day work. The All Zanzibar Journalists' Organization was formed in Zanzibar in August last year and our membership is abour 80. Since our new Revolutionary government has come into power there is a daily increase in members. The All Zanzibar Journalists' Organization has pledged itself to defend the gains of the Revolution and actively help in the reconstruction of our country.

Now that the feudal baron who represented the minority government and who was an active puppet of British and United States imperialism, the number one enemy of humanity — it was he who consented to the building of the American base in Zanzibar, which is now being confiscated — has fled the country; and because of the mass support of the people for our Revolutionary government, I can safely claim that colonialism has been completely crushed in Zanzibar and has no place here. Because we took up arms we won. If we had tried to beg the feudalists to work together with us, we would not be alive today.

The imperialist press and their correspondents truly revealed the nature of their collaboration and support of the ousted feudalistic government by their distorted and lying reports of our Revolution. Therefore the All Zanzibar Journalists' Organization fully supports the barring of these journalists from Zanzibar.

Together with the Afro-Asian Journalists through the Asian-African Journalists' Association, can we journalists from Zanzibar bring to the fore of the world our achievements and help in the reconstruction of our motherland.

People's Zanzibar, I hope, will be the African torch and star which will show the way to progress and human equality.

With the support of all freedom and peace-loving people of the world, and especially the Afro-Asian, latin American peoples and journalists can the Zanzibar peoples just cause win as it is bound to.

KOREA:

Mutual visit between the North and South Korean journalists will be no small contribution to the promotion of the unification of the country by helping the North and South know each other's situation better and creating the atmosphere of national understanding and amity.

Everyone knows that the question of Korea's unification is the national aspiration and supreme task of the nation, the accomplishment of which brooks no further delay.

This is why the people of all walks of life in both parts of the country are raising higher day by day the voice lamenting the split of the nation which has already continued for 19 years and urging the realisation of mutual visits, particularly the exchange of journalists, correspondence, etc. between the North and the South and the acceleration of the unification of the country.

But, the U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea and the Pak Jung Hi clique, their lackeys, are dead set against this urgent national desire of the Korean people.

This is not an attitude for solving the question but, in the final analysis, an attitude for perpetuating the split of the nation and propping up the colonial rule in South Korea.

Mutual visits and contacts are being made even between nations with differing political views and systems and different languages and customs. Then why cannot compatriots with the same language and custom meet and visit each other — parents and children, brothers and sisters, husbands and wives, and friends living separated for so many years?

Neither a long trip nor an interpreter is needed for the North and South Korean people. One day is enough for a two-way journey between Pyongyang and Seoul.

The two parts of the country should realise, above all, mutual visits and understand each other's situation and restore the tie between kinsfolks.

Mutual Visits between North and South Journalists must be realised soon says:

Kang Sang Wi

It is self-evident that the exchange of journalists and men of the press are of particular importance in understanding each other's situation and deepening understanding between the North and the South. Because, the journalists and men of the press are under the professsional duty to widely cover and report reality and lead public opinion.

But how does the situation stand now?

Journalists of North and South Korea, let alone visiting each cannot freely meet and have a chat with each other even in the meeting place of the Military Armistice Commission in Panmunjom on the military demarcation line due to the obstruction of U.S. M. Ps. and all they can do is to look with a compatriotic feeling at the mountains and rivers in the forbidden land on the other side.

Today when journalists of various countries travel thousands of miles to visit each other freely across oceans and continents, why can't we journalists of the one and same blood within calling distance travel over our own land freely?

This is an extremely abnormal situation and is a heart-rending affair, indeed.

We demand that a road should be opened up without delay before the North and South Korean journalists so that they can freely engage in their news coverage activities, touring any areas of North and South Korea as they please.

It is a matured question awaiting an immediate solution to tear down the barrier between the North and the South and thereby realise free visits between journalists, other men of the press, public figures and people of all circles.

For its materialization, first of all, it is necessary for the representatives of North and South Korea to sit down together. We hope for the early convocation of such a parley.

Quoting a Korean saying "Even mountains and rivers change in ten years." a recent issue of a South Korean paper deplored that if there is any change, it is only the daily aggravating poverty and the grave tragedy of territorial division and held that the day of unification should come at a early date.

This is a manifestation of the pressing desire of the South Korean people and men of the press who have more keenly realised that unification is the only way to life. They have drawn this conclusion from their bitter experiences of untold hardship and calamities caused by the division of the country and the U.S. imperialists' occupation over the past 19 years.

The free travel between North and South Korea is an inalienable right of the Korean people which no one can encroach upon.

We are full of firm determination to expel from South Korea the U.S. imperialist aggressive army, which has doggedly hampered the unification of Korea and the North-South intercourse, and to accomplish the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

We always remember that we are not alone in our struggle.

The resolution of the First Asian-African Journalists' Conference on the Korean question declared:

"The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their policy of aggression are the great obstacle to the peaceful unification or Korea and the root cause of all the sufferings and misfortunes of the journalists and the people in South Korea." "The conference", it went on, **"resolutely protests against and denounces the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea and strongly demands the prompt withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army from South Korea."**

We are firmly convinced that all the progressive journalists in Asia, Africa and the rest of the world will wield the pen of justice, supporting our country more actively.

A Dash to Freedom

South Korean Journalists Cross 37th Parallel

Choi Jin Yung, Vice-Chief of the Political and Economic Section of the South Korean Journal Hankook Kongron, and Kim Yong Ho, journalist of the same section, came over to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on January 25 this year.

They had long tried to come over to North Korea from South Korea, a land of darkness under the sway of tyrany, non-rights, hunger and poverty resulting from the U.S. imperialists' occuption and colonial rule. At last they realised their long-cherished aspiration using the opportunity of the tour of Panmunjom, the place of meetings of the Korean Military Armistice Commission.

They took a bus in Seoul as members of a tourist group and entered Panmunjom.

During a short break at the close of the tour, they dashed into the sentry post of the Korean People's Army, avoiding the watchful eyes of American M.P.s and asked for protection telling their intention to come over. Upon seeing the deserting journalists, American M.P.s chased after them, only in vain.

The entire journalists in the northern half of our Republic warmly welcomed with kindred feeling the two journalists who came over to our Republic in quest of a genuine life, unable to endure any longer the medieval repression and unheard-of press gag of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

A meeting welcoming the two former South Korean journalists was held in Pyongyang on February 4 under the joint auspices of the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland and the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union.

The meeting was attended by more than 800 journalists and men of education, culture and arts in the city.

Paying high tribute to the courage of the two journalists who came over to North Korea across the death line, the speakers fervently welcomed them with compatriotic love.

After referring to the present catastrophic situation of South Korea, they condemned the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen for harshly repressing the press organs and the men of the press, herald of the public opinion, while trying hard to mitigate the mounting discontent and resistance of the people.

Emphasising that the only way of coping with the present catastrophic situation of South Korea lies in driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea, realising the north-south interchange and cooperation and accomplishing the self-dependent unification of the divided country, they said : For this, it is vitally necessary to realise postal exchange, to begin with, and then free travel and contacts between the north and south Korea.

Then Choi Jin Yung, former Vice-Chief of the Political and Economic Section of South Korean journal Hankook Kongron, took the floor amid the warm applause of the attendants.

Saying that they were spending days of emotion amid the profound love of the compatriots, he declared : January 25, the day we come over to North Korea, is our second birthday when we started a new, real life as human beings.

"We have families and many relatives and friends in the south. It was by no means easy for us to separate from them. And we are intellectuals and men of the press. So our wavering was not slight. We have not armed ourselves with the communist theory either.

"However, we chose the road of crossing over to the North because we could not live in South Korea any longer and had a strong urge to see for ourselves the reality in the northern half of the Republic."

Telling what he has seen and felt during the ten odd days since he came to the North, he stressed :

"Here in the north I have seen the true ingenuity, talent and might of the Korean nation."

South Koreans demonstrating against the U.S. and the Pak Jung Hi chique.

(continued from page 10)

Another group that is playing an important but reactionary role is the South African Foundation, which was recently formed by an influential group of financiers, industralists and businessmen, whose main idea is to "sell" South Africa to the overseas public. On its Board such notorious figures like H.F. Oppenheimer the mining magnate, Mr. Engehard-American financier sit. In the newspaper and publishing field they are particulary powerful and control a majority of papers. Their main job is to whitewash White Supremacy and Apartheid. Of the 27 daily and weekly papers 20 are controlled by the Argus, Robinson and Baily Group, 7 by the Government.

The fundamental principle of journalist ethics is to write the truth, to give truthful information and comment in accordance with one conscience, with the legitimate aspirations of peoples for national indepedence, social progress, democracy, freedom and peace. Conditions in the trade must be such in all countries that journalists may be able to work accoding to these principles.

The great Maxim Gorki once said that a journalist and a doctor is the same. They both examine, diagnose and prescribe. The journalist has a great responsibility in informing public opinion. Ethics request all democratic journalists to work unceasingly for world peace which is only possible with the complete elimination of all forms of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. As long as imperialism, colonialism both new and old still exist, can there be no world peace. So that world peace can only come about if we are all free from the chains of oppression and exploitation. It is our duty to be both part and parcel in this struggle. Our ethics demand that.

In South Africa, the majority of the journalists (who are white) work unceasingly against the mass of the people; distort reports of the struggle against White Supremacy; support and help flame the cold war; tell blatant lies about the Third World. In short they are tools of reaction. A few militant, daring and progressive journalists who have constantly upheld this concept of journalist's ethics have been hounded, banned, restricted, house arrested and jailed.

An attempt, albeit very cursorily, has been made to give an idea of the press censorship, and of the state of journalism now obtaining in South Africa. As already mentioned in the opening paragraphs this can only be examined in the light of the prevailing conditions; the historical development and present struggle that obtains in South Africa.

A capitalist country with 87½% of the land in the hands of the 3 million white minority, and the rest in the hands of 13 million non whites, South Africa provides a picture of a fascist state, controlled by an armed minority, propped up by British and American Imperialism, in the form of extensive monopoly capital.

That the struggle is gaining momentum, that the liberatory movement, although having suffered setbacks are daily growing is obvious, because of the rightness of our struggle. On the other hand the White supremacists have also strengthened their military power. To underestimate the power of White Supremacy would be to commit the error of "rightism"- and unnecessarily lead the struggle astray and open the way for making cannon fodder out of the masses. And yet to stand in awe of White Supremacy and hesitate to openly acknowledge that only the forcibie overthrow-by violent means-will result in a new free South Africa, is to pander to, and pettrify White Rule.

No amount of twaddle and intellectual slop can now convince the South African masses, that anything but the forcible and violent overthrow of White Supremacy can bring happiness to the majority of the people.

Behind the mask of apparent strength lies a rotten system which will topple soon, if with the proper and correct tactics and strategy, principled leadership and a broad united front, we forge ahead with the realisation that we are not fighting for only national liberation, but are in the forefront — in our struggle and clash with monopoly capital which controls the essentials of the South African economy — in the world anti-imperialist struggle, together with the other Afro-Asian Latin American peoples, who will finally destroy and bury colonialism and imperialism led by the United States of America. The place of the progressive South African journalist is in the forefront of this struggle.

Only by the violent overthrow of the existing fascist regime and White Supremacy in South Africa, can revolutionary journalism which will uphold the Bandung elan flourish in South Africa.

SAVE THESE PATRIOTS

Three South African patriots have been sentenced to death by the Verwoerd "government" in South Africa.

Their offence — to live like other decent human beings. They have been found "guilty" by the all white judiciary for sabotage offences.

Various "treason" trials are taking place in Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg, and all these patriots and revolutionaries face the possibility of the hangman's noose.

Over 40 have been sentenced to death to date and over 700 to long terms in prison. Others are in perpetual 90 days detention, including journalists like Alex La Guma. Govan Mbeki a fighting journalists who together with Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and 8 other patriots and revolutionaries in the Rivonia Trials, face the possibility of the death sentence.

The jails are filled with revolutionaries.

We accuse the British and American imperialists for paying lip service to the resolutions of the United Nations calling for an effective campaign of sanctions against this minority, fascist government. Economic profits to these imperialist countries mean more than the lives of our many brothers who are languishing in jail, who are hounded, banned, restricted and house-arrested.

We call on all Afro-Asian journalists to increase their campaign against the Verwoerd "government" and those colonialists countries who are propping up this fascist, minority regime. As committed journalists in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism we cannot remain unaffected.

The lives of these patriots must be saved.

FLEET OF DEATH

(continued from page 11)

India may consider the extension of the Seventh Fleet to the Indian Ocean a new feather in her cap. But in fact it is a borrowed feather to fit in her borrowed plumes (arms aid and air umbrella). It is amazing that India has forgotten the lessons of history so soon after her landslide defeat in the Sino-Indian Border Conflict. The Chinese blew one mild puff of smoke and off went the plumes in the thin air stripping India of her borrowed glory and strength. Therefore the question which stares one in the face is : what is the place of India in the global strategy ? The answer is not far to seek. The inflated image of India in the eyes of the Asian Nations as a non-aligned power is already destroyed. Now she is taken for granted as an *"imperialist agent masquerading as a non-aligned power whose army is controlled by the Pentagon."* With no Asian backing India is bound to find herself at the mercy of America. America may get a temporary foot-hold in the Indian Ocean but her gain would be more than off set by the hatred and ignominy that she would be sharing with India.

It was thought that America will get wiser after her failure in Vietnam, Laos, Korea and Cambodia. Does she require to be told that in the 1960s the time is past when imperialism can use gunboat diplomacy and America can treat the Indian Ocean like one of its inland lakes. Indian has already proved to be a slippery customer. In her anxiety to keep up her non-aligned face she wrigled out of the VOA deal. In order to further maintain the proper balance she goes picnicking in the Soviet camp. She can deceive America, even herself but not the mirror.

Recently President Ayub wrote in the quarterly journal *'Foreign Affairs'* that "Indian assurances to the effect that she will not use her American arms against Pakistan fail to carry conviction with the people of Pakistan in the light of India's repeated repudiation of her solemn pledges regarding Kashmir and her record of aggression. Neither do the American assurances against the misuse of these weapons reassure our people."

There is no denying the fact that big American arms aid and the prospects of securing naval and air umbrella has emboldened India to plan the integration of held Kashmir with the rest of India and unleash a reign of massacre of the Muslim minority in West Bengal. Such wanton display of force and aggressive designs ultimately convinced Pakistan that her natural alliance lay with the People's Republic of China. Consequently she signed a Border Agreement with China. The experiences of other emerging nations of South and South East Asia at the hands of India have been no better. As a result, Burma, Nepal. and Afghanistan have also entered into Border Agreements with their great neighbour China.

(continued on page 23)

Act I, Scene 2 : (Julius Caesar to Anthony) **Let me have men about me that are fat, sleek-headed men ..... Yonder Cassius has a lean and hungry look ; He thinks too much : such men are dangerous.**

(continued from page 6)

Japanese Journalist

collected 600,000 signatures against this attempt. As a result, the bill for state control of text-books had to be scrapped.

The campaign against the juvenile culture control ordinance is also being stepped up. The united front in the area of education, ideology and culture will, linked with other campaigns including the one against the "call" at Japanese ports of U.S. nuclear submarines, never fail to shatter the sinister ambition of the U.S.-Japan reactionary rules.

An Instance of Newspaper Workers Fighting for Their Rights

After struggling for more than one year at the court for application of provisional disposition for the preservation of the status of five leaders of their union, the workers at Sanyo Shimbun (a local newspaper in Okayama City) achieved their victory on Dec. 12 of last year as the court ruled that the dismissal of the five by the company was null and void. As the management appealed to the higher court intending to get this decision reversed, the struggle of 700 Sanyo Shimbun workers has entered into a new stage.

It is natural that this struggle was paid extraordinarily keen attention not only by the press workers and newspaper owners, but also by the entire democratic camp and reactionary forces of this country. The workers at Sanyo Shimbun, fighting against and boldly exposing the anti-people policy of the U.S.-Japan reactionary ruling groups, are the hard-core of the democratic united front in Okayama prefecture and are playing a pivotal role in the national front of the press workers of this country. Immediately after the campaign against the conclusion of the new U.S.-Japan Security Treaty was over, the local financial and business rulers, the police, ultra rightist gangster plus nation-wide newspaper publishing capitalists precipitated concerted attacks upon the Sanyo Shimbun Workers' Union.

The severity of the attack is seen in the fact that the management forced through, even against the law, the dismissal of five and the suspension of 15 leaders of the union in order to deprive the union of all its executive members and thus to paralyze its functions. Also newspaper capitalists all over the country undertook a large offensive against Sanyo workers, calling them "reds" and declaring that they would never permit a second Sanyo to appear anywhere in Japan. Some sections of the local rightwing union leaders obstructed rank-and-file unionists from taking action in support of Sanyo workers.

In spite of such rampant efforts to isolate Sanyo workers, they powerfully promoted their struggle, relying upon the unity of local democratic forces centering upon the workers, so that the oppressor, instead of the unionists, soon found themselves isolated and besieged. Thus, the oppressors, who, in the first stage of the struggle, declared that they would destroy the Sanyo union within three months no matter how much money was required or how seriously they may be injured in the anti-union fight, after all were completely defeated at the trial.

During the one-year struggle, the Sanyo workers paid treble the ordinary union fee to cope with the campaign, while press workers throughout the country as well as local democratic forces donated a total of Y1, 500,000 to assist the striking workers. On more than 15 occasions, great numbers of handbills were distributed to Okayama citizens, appealing for support to the Sanyo strikers. One thousand several hundred press workers, or five per cent of the total press workers of this country, visited Okayama to assist the Sanyo workers. After participating in the Sanyo struggle, they conducted vigorous report-back activities all through the country, bringing the Sanyo struggle into their local masses.

Broadcasting workers demonstrating and shouting "F105D planes must leave Japan".

It must be empasized first and foremost that in the course of this struggle, class consciousness was heightened among press workers all over the country and local workers and citizens. In all parts of the country, associations for the support of Sanyo workers have been organized, comprising a total of several thousand members. The associations are making positive contributions to the development of the united front in Japan.

DOCUMENT

Final Declaration of the M.P.L.A., held in Brazaville (Congo), 10-1-64

The Conference of Cadres of the Popular Movement of Liberation of Angola (MPLA) gathered from the 3rd to the 10th January, 1965, in Brazzaville :

Unanimously convinced of the imperative and urgent necessity of intensifying all efforts to accelerate the struggle of Angola for independence, and thus in formulating a common plan of action ;

Recognising the sentiments of the majority of Angolan nationalists organisations which are willing to find a common platform that permit a genuine union of all patriotic forces without any discrimination ;

Stressing that Portugal will never change its traditional colonialist policy, never has taken the most elementary measures to prove its respect to the irrevertable and intransmissible rights of our people and of all other peoples under its colonial domination towards self-determination and independence ;

Noting the unfortunate consequences for the revolutionary progress of our people, caused by the interdictions which beat the MPLA in Leopoldville as the only reason of the non appurtenance of the MPLA in the group entitled "Grae", and very concerned with the fate of thousands of Angolan refugees to whom the CVAAR - an organ of the MPLA for assisting refugees- has to supply schools, medical care and clothing ;

Profoundly disquieted at the partial support of certain African countries to a fraction of Angolese nationalism which does not fill the minimum conditions to represent the Angolan people at all and which serves as a vehicle for the interest of the imperialist in Angola and Africa generally ;

RECOMMENDS the Director Committee of the MPLA to express its gratitude to the friendly peoples and organisations the world over for their great support which they have granted the Angolan peoples,

CONDEMNS energetically the actions of divisionism and opportunism in the heart of the Angolan liberatory movement that arrests the march of creating better conditions for liquidating the Portuguese colonial system and which in fact is against the interest of the Angolese,

CALLS earnestly on all the Angolese, regardless of their sex, age, race, religious belief, philosophical conviction, social condition and domicile to unite and intensify their struggle against the Portuguese colonialists,

REAFFIRM that Angola is an African country now temporarily under Portuguese colonial domination and does not at all constitutes "part" of Portugal and that all means will be employed inexhaustibly to rid ourselves of this domination,

NOTES its full support to nationalist organisations that are based in the COMCP and call on these organisations to intensify the defence of their just principles,

REAFFIRMS its entire support to the nationalist movements of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia etc. engaged in combat for real independence of their countries,

CALLS the attention of the Organisation for African Unity and of all African countries to the serious incidents which have occured in our liberatory struggle due to the discriminatory choice and aid of one group, which is far from representing all the interests of the Angolan peoples,

APPEALS to governments of fraternal African countries to intercede with the Government of the republic of Congo (Leopoldville) to authorise and again allow the MPLA to continue its activities on its territory; such authorisation being in the full interests of the Angolan peoples for national liberation,

URGES the 14 organisations of the UNO and especially the African group in the UNO, to intensify their campaign against Portugal,

DECLARES the 4th February, 1961 as THE DAY OF ANGOLAN NATIONALISM and call on organisations of popular manifestations in Angola and in Africa to commemorate this date, to stimulate our peoples to continue their heroic struggle for the total liberation of Africa.

CAMBODIAN Journalists Appeal

The Cambodian Journalists Association, in an urgent appeal to journalists throughout the world, called upon them to voice support for Cambodia's policy of peace and neutrality and to denounce the US imperialists, Thailand and South Vietnam, for their agression against Cambodia.

The appeal signed by the Association's first Vice President Son Phuoc Tho, urged everyone to join their voices in supporting the policy of peace and neutrality of the Khmer people and demanding that the US government and its allies agree speedily to the proposal made by the Cambodian head of state for guaranteeing the neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia ; to create a powerful world opinion to unmask the manoeuvres and criminal activities of the imperialists against Cambodia and its leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk in person ; to give their valuable support to the just struggle of the Khmer people for developing their economy independently and to denounce the ignominious and criminal aggressions launched by the imperialists and the neighbouring countries of Thailand and South Vietnam against the territorial integrity of Cambodia and the lives of peaceful Khmer peasants.

In its telegram of support the Secretariat of the A.A.J.A. promised all support to its Cambodian colleagues and urged its members to render all support to their Cambodian colleagues in their just struggle.

The Philippine Press - 1963

MACARIO T. VICENCIO
President, National Press Club

The Philippine Press as a whole continued to pursue its objective of reporting and commenting on the news with sufficient freedom. If at all, it has been severely critical of the government, sometimes even irresponsibly so. Now and then some attempts have been made to silence the more irascible critics — the columnists — but these have been abortive.

Certainly, the political and economic pressures on independent journalists continue, but this is only to be expected. Pressures are not always in the form of threats but also in the form of blandishments, but whether or not individual reporters succumbed, the pages of the metropolitan newspaper are as objective and outspoken as can be desired by anyone concerned with the state of freedom of information in this country.

Some newspepers, it is true, are owned and managed by ultra-conservatives serving particular economic and political interests. But their readership is confined to a small section of the population. Those newspapers which have shown themselves to be unbiased and independent through the years remain in the forefront and they are sworn by the newspaper reading public.

A scandal about an American millionaire caught violating Philippine laws and establishing "a network of corruption" in Philippine officialdom led some government officials to implicate newspapermen. But when the names of the so-called "leeches," to use the American's term, were released, they turned out to be either former newspapermen or public relations practitioners.

The National Press Club, the national association of Philippine journalists, emerged as a potent commentator on national issues, thus contributing to the enhancement of the journalist's position in the national community.

This state of affairs, enviable when one contemplates state of the press in other Asian countries, is due to two factors: the strength of public opinion and the prevalence of former newspapermen in the high councils of government — in the legislative, executive, and judiciary departments. Thus, short of naked force, all pressures, legal or otherwise, on press freedom are sure to be resisted at all levels of society and government.

However, there are problems which the Philippine press faces. is the tendency of political groups to buy their way into the communications media; politicians are now owners of newspapers and television networks, and they must necessarily exercise some influence on the kind of news that the public gets. One or two publications are known apologists for the policy of foreign powers, especially in relation to Maphilindo and Malaysia. Out of either ignorance or personal interest, there are "influential" newspapermen who sound more neo-colonialist than the neo-colonialists themselves.

But the most important problem is the rising cost of newspaper publishing. The Philippines need more independent newspaper, rather than big newspapers owned by a few and in critical moments subservient to their interests, More and more, even the so-called independent newspapers, when they reach a certain stage, tend to be conformist in ideas and attitudes. The important democratic dialogue tends to be confined to influential forces in opposition, while other groups, unable to employ highly paid public relations men, are denied a voice.

In effect, news management can become as big a problem as it is now in the Unitel States. The prohibitive cost of training staff reporters and gathering the news from the many cluster of islands have created a void that the

During their Indonesian tour, the Filipino journalists did not miss the opportunity to pay a visit to President Sukarno. Fourth on the right is Macario T. Vicencio and to the left of him is Umar Said, a prominent Indonesian journalist.

public relations men fill with a vengeance. This condition underscores a bigger problem: the Philippine press' direct access to foreign news. Thus far, it relies on the despatches of international news services, rather than on its own correspondents on the scene.

It is felt that this places the Filipino public, let alone the Filipino journalist, at the mercy of a foreign or Westernized perspective: at any rate, he is not furnished a frame of verification, since there is no basis for comparison.

With the emergence of the Philippines as a mature member of the international community, owing to basic changes in the foreign policy of the nation, it is felt that Filipino correspondents should be stationed in strategic spots.

On the overall, therefore, the problem of the Philippine press is the expansion of press freedom, which is basically the free flow of information and comment.

But this report will not be complete without a final word on the economic status of the Filipino newspapermen. If there appears to be a slide in the standards in certain segments of the press, it can only be due to the extremely low wages of newspapermen, so much so that the better ones or the most promising at times have to quit for more lucrative jobs. Still, there are enough who consider journalism not just as a trade but as a vocation, and to them we owe whatever is commendable about the Philippine press.

Of late, the provincial or rural press has been asserting itself. In time, perhaps, we can expect it to exercise as much sway in the country as does its metropolitan cousin. Members of the rural press have shown themselves eager-to learn, as attested by the turnout in journalism seminars sponsored for the first time by the National Press Club of the Philippines.

They are also organized today under one center called the Federation of Provincial Press Clubs of the Philippines which the NPC initiated.

Finally, however, the future of the Philippine press lies in how much the owners of newspapers can improve the economic lot of the working newspapermen. Ultimately, a newspaper is its newspapermen. There cannot be a free press for long without free newspapermen.

What our papers say

*** Ghanian Evening News: "Only a revolutionary struggle can, and is the surest way to, liberate the working class of South Africa the black workers. There can be no co-existence with our enemies, Verwoerd and his fascist gangsters."**

*** Renmin Ribao: "The March 8th Declaration of Zanzibar gives full expression to the Zanzibar peoples' determination to protect the fruits of their revolution and to carry it further ... it is another hallmark of the awakening of the African people and a product of the law of historical development ... the Zanzibar people knew only too well, without a revolution they would not be able to survive, let alone prosper."**

*** Singapore Barisan Weekly: "If any country continues to maintain foreign troops and military bases on its own territory, it can never achieve true independence and freedom. In postwar years, the U.S. has spared no efforts to carry out economic and infiltration into economically undeveloped countries throughout the world ... it is very clear that the U.S. has carried out economic expansion in South-East Asia, and recently there are more signs to show that the U.S. has been intensifying its infiltration into the 'Malaysian' area."**

*** Ludu (Burma): "If U.S. imperialism dares to further intensify its intervention and aggression in South Vietnam, it will meet with more disastrous defeats ..... the day when U.S. imperialism can act according to its own free will was gone forever. The anti-U.S. struggle is spreading like wild fire everywhere in Asia, Africa and Latin America."**

*** Pakistan Observer in an editorial denounced the proposal for U.S. to extend its war of aggression in South Vietnam to the Vietnam Democratic Republic. It said that the U.S. was faced with a military disaster, but it had apparently failed to make a realistic assessment of the serious consequences of such a dangerous adventure ..... "it could become another Dien Bein Phu" it added.**

*** L'Essor (Mali) "Peace, is in vogue: 'Peace corps', 'food for peace' and so many other things in the name of peace are so plentiful, that people are likely to forget that two-thirds of the world are actually the centre of aggression and war. Fighting is taking place in South-east Asia, Africa and Latin America it would not be an exaggeration to say that it is the developed capitalist world which has declared war on the under-developed world ..... foreign troops in these storm centres all come from the developed capitalist world. This same capitalist world was also sending peace volunteers, food for peace, etc."....**

*** Le Peuple (Algeria) "Our Angolan brothers will certainly have our solidarity, just as they will have the support of all those who are fighting resolutely against imperialism. Today, the armed struggle waged by the Angolan people for three years, is developing and inflicting losses on the forces of Salazar."**

*** Nigerian Morning Post exposed that some American peace corpsmen are spies. It is becoming more and more evident in Nigeria and in other parts of Africa that representatives of the American peace corps are doing special work for the U.S. government, the paper said. In fact, the paper continued, these people — the peace corps, follow the policy of cold war promoted by the U.S. government. All this gives rise to great doubts about the motives of the U.S. peace corps.**

*** Bintang Timur (Indonesia): "the urgent task facing the patriotic and progressive forces in Asia and Africa is to strengthen unity against imperialism and to strive for the convocation of a second Afro-Asian Conference. The U.S. and British imperialists were jointly supporting and defending the neo-colonialist project of 'Malaysia', maintaining U.S. domination over South Vietnam ..... in confronting the Imperialists, one should not make any compromise which would be determinal to the national liberation struggle."**

FLEET OF DEATH

(continued from page 19)

With the extension of the Seventh Fleet to the Indian Ocean the countries of Asia and South East Asia and Africa who desired this region to be a nuclear free-zone have lost faith in India and consequently America. Whose naval strength is this fleet expected to contain? At present China has no Seventh Fleet. Russian naval strength is no challenge to American navy. It is, therefore, increasingly evident that this Fleet would be used as an instrument for terror-rising, bullying and coercing the countries of this region into perpetual obedience.

France's recognition of China will be upsetting the balance not only in Asia but also in Europe. This will further widen the existing crackes in NATO.

However, the present chaos and confusion that has been injected into the body politic of the Afro-Asian countries particularly South and South East Asia calls for the immediate convening of a second Bandung Conference representing all shades of public opinion (neutralist included) to discuss ways and means of reducing tension in this area which might lead to a global war. There is no denying the fact that never before has the necessity for such a get-together been felt more strongly as today. But to our great disappointment India is not too happy with the idea. The second Bandung Conference must be held immediately with or without India.

The convening of such a conference can firmly cement Afro-Asian unity and expose all those countries who are not really anti imperialists and anti-colonialists. Afro-Asian journalists must be in the forefront of this move. Our journalistic responsibilities demand it.

NEWS and VIEWS

A five man journalist delegation from the Philippines, headed by N.P.C. President Macario T. Vicencio, paid a two week visit to Indonesia at the invitation of the I.J.A. January last.

The article by M. Vicencio which we feature on page 22 is with sincere acknowledgements to the 'Community Journalist' organ of the N.P.C.

* * *

One of the first things Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar did when it ousted the feudalistic Sultanate regime, was to establish the "Zanewa" news agency with Salim Abdullah as manager, as well as the revolutionary paper Kweupe. Both these events show a revolutionary forward march in People's Zanzibar. "Kweupe" with its hard hitting, militant editorials, is an apt example of revolutionary journalism, and self-reliance. We wish both "Zanewa" news agency and "Kweupe" continued success and promise to give all assistance to these revolutionary organs of mass media.

* * *

For misrepresenting the Revolution in Zanzibar and reporting lies about the revolutionary leadership, four American correspondents and two British newsreporters were banned from Zanzibar during those historical days. We fully support the action of the Revolutionary goverment, and wish to reiterate that all non Afro-Asia correspondents who slander our Heads of State and our Afro-Asian Revolutions should be dealt with severely by our various governments. These lying reports do nothing but try and sabotage our efforts to rid ourselves from colonialism and neo-colonialism.

* * *

The 6th National Congress of the Ceylon Journalists' Association which took place last month, has firmly cemented the Ceylon Journalists in the Afro-Asian revolutions. Resolutions giving full support to the Afro-Asian peoples in their various struggles, were unanimously passed by the well attended Congress. Both our colleagues Dharmasari Dayakodi and Senanayake were unanimously reelected Secretary General and President respectively. In our telegram of support and congratulations we reaffirmed our strong and unswerving support to the Ceylon Journalists' Association, We are convinced that the far reaching resolutions passed at the Congress is a further cementing of Afro-Asian journalists and peoples solidarity.

* * *

On the occasion of the roaring election victory of the United National Independence Party of Zambia (under colonial rule known as Northern Rhodesia) in the recent general elections which will lead Zambia to Independence under Kenneth Kuanda, we wished our Secretary colleagues Sipalo and Sikota Wina (who are both in the present government) all success, and assured them of our support. It is only after bitter struggles that Zambia is gaining its victory under UNIP, and we are proud to say that our journalists colleagues there have been in the forefront of this struggle.

* * *

We have received numerous letters and cables from our various member unions and members all over Asia and Africa. Unfortunately we cannot pinpoint them all. Suffice it to say that our struggling colleagues from Angola have sent us very informative material about their struggle against Portuguese colonialism. We hope to publish this heart-rending accounts in our next edition. We wish our colleagaes Viriato Cruz and Anibal de Melo all success in their noble struggle.

* * *

A moving letter from the Prime Minsiter of Kalimamtan Utara, who is in the throes of a death and life struggle against the British colonialist structure "Malaysia" thanks all Afro-Asian journalists for their unswerving support for the struggle of the North Kalimantan people's struggle.

* * *

A new member has been added to our ranks. Our Mauritius colleagues have asked to be admitted to the AAJA. We warmly welcome our Mauritius colleagues into our midst, and assure them of our support to attain true independence.

* * *

We have received a very passionate letter and booklet from our colleague Luu Quy Ky, Secretary General of the Journalists' Association in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, about the struggle and sufferings of our South Vietnamese brothers. "Letters from South Vietnam" as the booklet is named is a collection of letters from struggling South Vietnamese written either by wives or lovers, mothers or fathers to their relatives living in the North. These letters are imbued with tears and blood, indignation and militancy. They are lively documents which reflect to a certain extent the actual situation in South Vietnam. Copies are available from our collegue Luu Quy Ky, 59 Thai To, Hanoi, D.R. Vietnam. "Letters from South Vietnam" is a must for all Afro-Asian journalists.

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A four-day Arab Information Ministers' conference which took place the middle of March took a series of resolutions including those on signing a television agreement; the establishment of an Arab broadcasting network; the formation of an Arab joint film board; and Arab writing, translating and publishing house. In a statement at the closing ceremony, Dardiri Ismail, Assistant Secretary-General of the Arab League said "the Arab Information Ministers noted the futile efforts of imperialists and Zionist propagandists to separate Arab countries from the rest of the world, through distortion of facts and attempts to dominate public information media". We welcome this forthrigth denunciation of the imperialist and Zionist press, and as stated in our cable of support to the Arab Summit Meeting, we assure our Arab colleagues of our support in their efforts and struggle against imperialism and its creation Israel.

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Vice- Secretary General Joesoef attended and led a AAJA team as observers at the recent 6th Council meeting of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Council meeting held in Algiers.

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Our journalists colleagues of REVOLUTION that staunch anti-imperialists and anti-colonialists monthly magazine has sent the Lumumba Foundation a series of copies of REVOLUTION. REVOLUTION is a wonderful example of how revolutionary journalism can be used in our struggle against our common enemy. We heartily thank and congratulate colleagues Verges and Gibson on their wonderful efforts, and their contribution towards the Lumumba foundation.

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Another piece of cheap yellow Yankee journalism met its death knell in Pakistan. The latest issue of the American journal New Leader has been forbidden from entering West Pakistan by an order of the West Pakistan provincial government.

The Yankee journal had spoken strongly against Pakistan relations with People's China and said that Pakistan was "not only a problem for the Indian continent, but also for Western Alliance". We strongly support the action taken by the West Pakistan provincial government, and condemn the article in the New Leader as a cheap, yellow piece of provocative and malicious reporting aimed at interfering in the internal affairs of Asian countries.

Perhaps we'd better try the north now.

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